NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOOTH'S THEATRE, 28d st., between 5th and 6th ava. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street. FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av. -- Tun Const FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st. -THE THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. - THE FAIR ONE WITH WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—The Twelve Temptations.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-THE DRAMA OF THE BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. THE INVASION OF CANADA THE SMUGGLER'S NEXT THE TWO FATHERS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.-Afternoon-Min-MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. --

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- COMIC VOCAL-TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- COMIC

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th MELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.-HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Hooley's MIN STREES—THE TOURNAMENT AT PROSPECT PARK, &c. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 58th sts. -THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, --

New York, Tuesday, May 31, 1870.

TRIPLE SHEET.

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7—Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World Telegraphic News from All Parts of the World: British War Reports from Canada; The Irish Land Bill Passed in the English House of Commons; General Prim to Expound the Spanish Situation—Washington: Sum-ner on Cuban Belligerency: the Indian Indegarion—American Jockey Chub-Pool Sel-ling on the Races To-Day—Criticisms of New Books—Municipal Affairs—New Jersey State Prison—Bulliards—New York Judicial Elec-tion—Bustness Notless

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A QUESTION FOR GENERAL BANKS' COM-MITTEE. - Why not call on the Secretary of State for the correspondence between Minister Sickles and the Spanish government relating to the case of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall?

THE GREENWICH STREET ELEVATED RAIL-ROAD .- The Grand Jury refuse to indict it. They perhaps think it has not had a fair trial. Very well. Let the company, then, try again, and be sure as they go along that they are all right, and they may still succeed.

freland in England.-The Irish Land Tonure Reform bill was passed in the English House of Commons last night. Premier Gladstone thanked the House for its "steadfast support" of his Cabinet measure. The bill was sent immediately to the House of Lords. The Peers received it and read it. This is worse than the Fenian invasion of Canada. The law of primogeniture and of entailed estate is in danger here.

COLLECTOR GRINNELL.-It is stated that strong efforts are being made to have Collector Grinnell ousted, and the name of a prominent gentleman in Westchester county is mentioned as his probable successor. We regret to see such an undesirable change agitated. Under Mr. Grinnell's management the business of the Custom House has been conducted in a manner perfectly satisfactory and with an improved result in revenues and reforms, and his place could not very well be filled.

THE MEANEST COWARDICE OF ALL. -And now the President is asked to intercede on behalf of the hold Fenians who went to capture Canada and got caught. This is pitiful. These terrible fellows who would hear of no remonstrance and yield to no moral restraint, who would have war and rapine and pillage, now cannot endure even the consequences of their own acts and must beg off. For the President to accede to the demand would certainly make such outrage marvellously

AN UNLUCKY BLOW .- The man who knocked another down in the street-the other being picked up dead-seems to get off very easily by the verdict that the man died from apoplexy. This apoplexy was strangely coincident, it would appear; yet, as there were no external marks of violence, it would be difficult in any way to attribute death to the blow given. Doubtless the drunkenness predisposed to apoplexy, and perhaps the fall had a share in the result : but the death was more due to the rum than to the blow. It was another case of Sunday rum.

Cuba-Congress, the President and His Sec

General Banks, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, it is expected, will shortly introduce, perhaps to-day, some resolutions from the committee, suggesting to the President a bolder and more definite line of policy on the Cuban question than that which has been and still is pursued by our present easy-going, donothing and "waiting-for-something-to-turnup" Secretary of State. The other day, in the House, when, on a motion to strike out from an appropriation bill the item for the consulate at Santiago de Cuba, Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, opened his batteries on the atrocities of the Spanish authorities of the island, and against the humiliating, shilly-shally and anti-American course of our State Department in this business, his earnest denunciations so far awakened the genuine American sentiment of the House that if in the glow of the general excitement a resolution had been offered conceding belligerent rights to the Cubans it would doubtless have been adopted by acclamation.

We expect a report from General Banks and his committee to some extent representing this general Cuban sentiment of the House. At the tail end of the last session of Congress one of the last acts of the House was the passing, unanimously, a joint resolution (which went over in the Senate) authorizing the President to proclaim belligerent rights in behalf of the struggling Cubans, and assuring him in this proceeding of the support of Congress and the country. We may safely say, therefore, that if during the present session the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has made no report upon this Cuban question it is because General Banks, from a courteous respect for the representations and assurances of Mr. Secretary Fish, and in deference to the wishes of the President, has been patiently waiting for "something to turn up" until the patience of the House is exhausted.

Several months ago, from an official semi-official reconnoissance and report on the situation of the belligerents in Cuba, we were assured that the insurrection was substantially at an end; that all that was left of it was an insignificant gang or two of banditti in the mountains; that these banditti were so hedged in that they could do nothing, and that, with some twenty thousand Spanish troops on the island and a Spanish fleet patrolling the coast, law and order would soon be re-established from one end to the other. More recently some of the principal Cuban chiefs have left the island and come to this country-a fact, which, prima facie of itself, would seem to be conclusive against their cause. Yet, from the representations of General Jordan, it appears that in numbers the fighting Cubans still on hand could speedily finish the great work they have undertaken if they were only one half supplied with arms, and that, even with the insufficient and inefficient weapons with which they have been and are fighting, they are competent to prolong the struggle indefinitely. At all events, the best news that the Spanish authorities at Havana can furnish us now embraces, with the daily surrender of squads of insurgents, executions of others by the half dozen at a time, and the burning of sugar plantations by the squads who still keep the

We have not been however, so much disappointed in the assurances from Washington of the end of the Cuban insurrection as in our expectations of something from Spain in the way of a settlement through the diplomacy of Mr. Fish. It has been a long time since we have had even a hint of anything going on beween General Sickles and the government at Madrid. In short, from all that we see and hear, Mr. Secretary Fish is satisfied with things as they are going on, because he thinks authority of Spain over Cuba, and because he is opposed to the acquisition of the island. We apprehend that this is the secret of his unsatisfactory Cuban policy-opposition to the annexation of the island-and he opposes it, no doubt, because it involves a programme of annexation and expansion entirely too large for his conservative notions of our foreign

Mr. Secretary Fish, then, is behind the age, and too far behind the public sentiment of the country for the State Department. We have seen enough of his feeble statesmanship in the matter of the permit to the Canadian steamer Chicora to pass through the Sault Ste. Marie canal to satisfy us upon this point. He is a most amiable, pleasant and excellent man; but he is not the man for the State Department in these progressive times. The House of Representatives, we have reason to think, is of the same opinion, and if, from its approaching action on the Cuban question we are favored with a change or two in the Cabinet, we shall hail it as an event upon which to congratulate the President, Congress and the country.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.—An attempt was made in the Presbyterian General Assembly to endorse a particular policy of President Grant. The effort was unsuccessful, the Assembly declaring that the Church had nothing to do with politics. If the determination of our Presbyterian friends be followed out it may deprive political parsons of their stock in trade, and even seriously affect their income returns; but their flocks will be greatly benefited thereby, and thousands who have been driven from under the droppings of the sanctuary by these false teachers will return to the fold. It is fully time that political preachers were "played out," and no denomination could better inaugurate the good work than the Presbyterians.

THE NEWS FROM THE WEST INDIES. -The steamer which arrived here yesterday from Havana brings us encouraging news regarding the prospects of the early laying of the West Indies and Panama cable, which, when completed, will unite Central and South America with Europe. Sir Charles Bright has already arrived at St. Thomas to superintend the laving of the cable, the greater portion of which has been received. Everything looks favorable, and by the time the summer is over we may expect to have to record another achievement of science. The Haytiens are greatly perplexed over the discovery of a large quantity of counterfeit money, and loud cries are being made for a national banking system. If even this will improve Haytien finances we hope the people will succeed in their desires.

Decoration Day.

The custom of decorating the graves of the dead is as old as human affection, and it is as beautiful as it is ancient. How many thousands day by day, in the privacy of their great sorrow, visit the cemeteries throughout the country, and there, quietly and unseen of men, lay upon the graves of the departed those tributes-which most resemble life in the proximity of death-bright flowers that woo the sunshine, and evergreen shrubs, emblematic of that enduring life which the grave cannot

But it is on such public occasions as that of resterday that we see how the sympathy of the people is expressed for those whose nemory has become public property by dying in the cause of country. The celebration-the details of which we publish in our columns to-day-was grand in all its features, exhibited a sorrowful sublimity and that was not equalled in the years which have passed since the With sounds of martial music, with solemn hymns chanted above the graves, with religious discourses befitting the ceremony, the living comrades of those who sleep in a hundred cemeteries, almost from one end of the land to the other, paid that homage which shows that the dead soldier, though passed away, is not forgotten. The people generally participated in the feeling by abandoning business to a great extent. In this city the Custom House, the banks and the public buildings were closed. Even Wall street was affected with a touch of human sympathy, and, although the day was not a legal holiday, the money changers ceased to clink their gold out of respect for the solemnities which were being performed at Greenwood and Cypress Hill. The flags on the public buildings floated at half staff, and guns from the forts in the harbor announced that honors were being paid to the heroes who had died that the nation might live.

Similar scenes occurred in Washington, in Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Providence, Lowell and many other cities, as described in our numerous despatches. Congress on Saturday adjourned over until Tuesday in honor of the day, and the government departments were all closed, while thousands of soldiers and citizens proceeded to the Cemetery of Oak Grove, and the Soldiers Cemetery at Arlington, to pay the annual tribute of this floral month to the fallen brave. This is just as it should be. We hope that the custom will be continued and become more honored in the observance as years roll on.

Let the dead soldiers be honored while the nemory of their services remains with us, and that will be as long as we value a united country. Bright be the flowers above them! Requiescat in pace!

Progress in the Roman Council.

Our cable despatches within the last two days relative to the great Council at Rome have been more than ordinarily numerous. From these we learn that the Schema de Romano Pontifice, which has in its first chapter the infallibility dogma, is now under discussion. It is said that the infallibilists are active and hopeful. Absentees have been summoned to Rome, and the friends of the dogma are now in the Holy City in large numbers. Some time since it did seem as if the Curia would halt in what we have more than once called their mad career, and as if the fear of dividing the Church were more potent than the desire to be governed by an infallible head. The aspect of things is now changed. The Curia can count on a majority, and time only is required to make their purpose good. In spite of the retirement from Rome in indignation and disgust of certain Eastern churchmen, and in spite of the protests of the great Catholic Powers, the Pope and his friends go on; and Cardinal Antonelli tells Bavaria, as he has already told France and Austria, to mind its proper business and to leave the Church alone. In the course which he is pursuing the Pope is encouraged by a present of one hundred thousand francs, conveyed through M. Venillot, the Ultramontane editor of l'Univers. Notwithstanding the increasingly hot weather the Council still sits, and is likely to sit through all summer. It will not do to allow the bishops to depart from Rome until the dogma of infallibility is proclaimed. That done they may go where they may. In a few weeks at most the vexed question of Papal infallibility will in all likelihood be set at rest. May it do the Church and the world much good.

BARBAROUS SPECTACLES. -Two more accidents have just resulted at places of public amusement in this city from the extra hazardous exhibitions relied upon to take the popular fancy. In one case it was the old story of a man perilling life and limb by a leap through mid air from rope to rope, and breaking his shoulder blade by a fall to the floor. The peril which made the other exhibition piquant, however, was to the life of a young woman, who was down in the bill to go at a certain hour into the cage of some wild beasts of the panther tribe. She went in, and the panther tore her, and the public was indulged in an excitement that always lies behind these shows as an imminent possibility. It is a natural curiosity for people to desire to observe the various sorts of wild animals, and few exhibitions are more agreeable or instructive than a well ordered menagerie, but it does not add to any proper pleasure people can take in such a how to have a clap-trap exhibition of lion tamers in connection with it. This panders only to a brutal and barbarous taste, and should be forbidden by law.

FOLEY VICTORIOUS.-Mr. Foley has made a splendid fight, which must have secured for him, we are sure, the sympathy and admiration of all who have watched his plucky pertinacity. He was a candidate for Supervisor, and claimed the office under the law that gives places to the candidate that gets the greatest number of votes and to the one also that gets the next greatest number. Mr. Henry Smith got in reality the next to the greatest number; but Foley claimed that Smith's candidacy did not count, because he was by law ineligible for the office. Everybody was against Foley. The canvassers, in violation of law, counted Smith in, and the Mayor, in violation of law, certified to his election; but Foley fought his case before the courts, and won. To any constituency looking around for a canout we commend Mr. Foley.

France.

The 8th of May, as the archivists of the Paris press remind us, has not always been favorable to ruling ministries. It was on that date, in 1821, that Roger d'Argenson died; on that date, in 1785, the Duc de Choiseul, another French Minister, expired, and the famous Marquis de Pombal, of Portugal, then in power, gave up the ghost on that day in 1782. The ministry of Louis Philippe received a fatal blow from the crisis that supervened on the 8th of May, 1847. Within a year the King was in exile. The 8th of May has been otherwise remarkable in French history. On that day, in 1816, the old liberty of divorce was abolished, and only the right of separation from bed and board retained. It has its revolutionary prestige, running back to the Reign of Terror. Fouquier de Tinville, the public accuser, alleged in the Red tribunal of 1794 that the public farmers general cheated the people, and on the 8th of May they were beheaded; but on that very day, one year later, he too felt the edge of the guillotine. Great accidents also have marked the date; for on May 8, 1842, occurred the terrible accident on the Versailles Railway, near Paris, that cost the Admiral D'Urville his life, after he had made two or three voyages around the world in safety. The opposition party in France will think the 8th of May, 1870, the worst episode of all, for it brought to them a fearful overthrow. Although in the department of the Seine alone there were about 100,000 votes not cast, the Emperor's policy received 140,000, while in the Presidential election of December 10, 1848, he, as Prince Louis Napoleon, got of 433,632 votes registered a total of only 198,500, while Cavaignac had 95,571 and 47,758 were scattering, with 91,803 not cast. Yet this was in the very flush of the first popularity of his nomination. In the district of M. Thiers, strange to say,

the government had a sweeping majority in the

late election, while, quite as curiously, in that

of M. Ollivier, the commercial heart of Paris, things went the other way, with 6,316 votes withheld. This result arose from reasons depending rather upon the Ollivier Ministry than upon the Emperor, and had to do with mercantile dissatisfaction at certain special measures. Marseilles seems, with its excitable and turbulent population, to have been well worked by the Reds, for it gave thirty thousand nays against fourteen thousand voting yea. But, on the other hand, there were thirty thousand other votes not cast. There was an evident fear of revolutionary outbreak and vengeance. In Paris the aspect of things was peculiar. Several noted opposition leaders were denied admission to the inner rooms at the polls, and at the military barracks were warned off at the point of the bayonet. Hence their clamors about the "stuffing" of ballot boxes. During the day there was a tremendous scare started by the story that a cask of gunpowder had been found under the barracks at the Chateau d'Eau; but upon investigation it was discovered to be only a harmless barrel of tar left there by some workmen who had been repairing the gas pipes. All sorts of disquieting reports were put in motion, but without effect. The Emperor's sudden death, the flight of Eugénie, the defection of the Paris garrison, the general arrest of all the opposition deputies and editors, the placing of Paris under martial law, and an organized, premeditated massacre of citizens by the troops, were among the canards started during the voting hours; but the day rolled by, and with it what was left of insurgent hopes. Hereafter the 8th of May will be marked with a white stone in the imperial Napoleonic annals; for it rendered quite possible within a reasonable period what before seemed but distant visions, glorious indeed, but shadowy in their remoteness. to wit: Bonaparte sceptres in Rome, in Florence and in Madrid; the consolidation of the Napoleon dynasty; the leadership and direct control of the Latin race; the Mediterranean made, indeed, a French lake, and one of these days the oriflamme or the tri-color fluttering from Mount Zion.

SUNDAY-BEECHER'S IDEA.-Whatever may be said of Brother Beecher's jolly mode of storming heaven, there can be no doubt that his idea of Sunday, as set forth in his sermon last Sabbath, is the genuine Christian idea. He says that it is a day for rest and recreation, for walking out with the children, for excursions to the country, for bright merriment and social intercourse, for all that is pleasant and not ungodly. He, himself, was raised as a child with the gloomy old Puritanic idea of Sunday-reminded of his sins if he laughed and threatened with the pangs of eternal punishment if he giggled aloud-he, that now sets Plymouth Church in one wreathed smile every Sunday. He has learned enough since arriving at man's estate to feel that his Sunday teaching in youth was wrong, and he has the nerve and independence to preach against such principles, even of the late Lyman Beecher, as he thinks wrong. And his idea of Sunday is far preferable to his father's idea of Sunday. When we consider what mistaken Sunday training the Plymouth pastor received in his youth, it almost bewilders us to think what a teacher he might have become had he been trained in the principles he now advocates.

LONDON AS A JOURNALISTIC CENTRE. -- In another place in this day's HERALD will be found an able and suggestive article on London journalism. We commend the article to all who take any interest in journalistic enterprise, in modern progress, and in the revolutions which such progress works. We commend the article not the less heartily that it recognizes the merits of the NEW YORK HERALD. It is something to find so respectable an organ of public opinion as the Economist admitting that as compared with the HERALD the best London dailies are slow.

THE SCANNEL FAMILY. -One of the brother of a late Alderman was arrested the other day for threatening to take the life of a citizen, and before the magistrate made such declarations of a revengeful spirit and a murdering nature as to leave no doubt that he will some day commit murder when rather more rum than usual shall give him the necessary frenzy. He "could not rest for five months with the thought of his brother in the hospital." No doubt when he kills his man the didate whom it will be troublesome to count jury will find that the idea of his brother in the hospital worked his insanity. Hoffman for Next Governor-

If ever there was a politician who sat in the executive chair of the State who has earned for himself the good will of the people, without regard to mere party fealty or prejudice, it is John T. Hoffman. Although devoted to the interests of the democratic party, and never, perhaps, for a moment losing sight of what he owes to that party for its recognition of his talents and the rewards it has conferred upon him, the interests of the people of the State at large have never been overlooked the State at large have never been by the Governor. The steadfastness with which he has opposed his authority to all the jobs and coalitions which have been crowded apon him during the last two sessions of the Legislature, including the Arcade scheme for the destruction of Broadway, entitles him to the highest consideration as a wise and honest public official. No chief executive of the State has done so much to break up the paltry system of special legislation upon which the lobby has been growing fat for years past and to demoralize the Albany lobby itself as Governor Hoffman; and what greater boon could be conferred upon the State?

The Governor's vetoes of the jobs and swindles which, by various influences, crept through the Legislature will be long remembered as models of good judgment, legal acumen and sound logic. He has never consigned a bill to oblivion, however small its object, without giving good reasons for his action-reasons so clearly put that the friends of the rejected bills could not demur to the decision of the Executive Chamber. Then, Governor Hoffman is a gentleman of fine parts and presence; one who adorns physically and mentally the highest office in the State. For these reasons we think that Hoffman is the man for Governor in 1871. No more popular candidate can be nominated by the party of the majority, and few men, if any, we presume, would b more acceptable to the people at large. It is an excellent rule that when we get hold of a good and faithful public officer we should not part with him if we can help it.

Southern Objections to Chinese Immigration A Case in Point.

The following are the conclusions arrived at by a Mr. John McCrady, of South Carolina, in a discussion upon the question "whether Chinese immigration should be encouraged at this time in the South." They are contained in an address to ex-Mayor Macbeth, president of an association to encourage foreign immi-

To sum up the results of this discussion we conclude that the introduction of Chinese labor at the resent time is unwise.

1. Because we have no certainty of our being able to control it.

2. Because it will put new power into the hands of

2. Because it will put new power into the hands of those whose purpose it is to control us.

3. Because, if the Chinese laborer comes first, the white laborer will not come at all.

4. Because, if the while laborer comes first, the Chinese laborer can be brought afterwards with the utmost confidence of great results.

5. Because, if the Chinese laborer comes first, we will reap the benefits of neither kind of labor.

6. Because, if all these conclusions be true, the introduction of Chinese labor before that of white labor will be a practical repudiation of our own principles, and a wilful disregard of the manifest teachings of our own experience.

7. Because to get white immigration first is to gain everything, and to get Chinese inmigration first is to spoil everything.

8. Because, though Christian religion tenches us to seek rather than to shun contact with heathenism, it certainly does not permit us voluntarily to give heathen the power to legislate for us.

This is all fiddie-faddle—miserable clap-

This is all fiddle-faddle-miserable claptrap. The idea that the whites on this Continent are in danger of being swallowed up incontinentally or excontinentally by the Mongolian and African races is positively absurd. The Anglo-Saxon, Celtic-American and Anglo-American races were never born to be absorbed by blackamoors or pagans. Wherever their blood mingles the white man's will predominate, until eventually, like the case lately before a Cincinnati judge, one cannot discover to which race a person really belongs-whether to the colored or to the "plain." So far as fearthis immigration of oriental people is concerned, that is mere balderdash. We have a case in point. It may be remembered that during the high old Know Nothing times it was predicted that the terrible Irish would overrun our country and play the very mischief with our political institutions. What is the result? Although indulging in an occasional shindy in remembrance of Donnybrook and increasing the demand for "whuskey"some of the "raal ould stock"-our Irish immigrants have become some of our best citizens, sober, industrious, wealthy, honored and influential, ewners of blocks of brown stone front houses and any amount of first class lots on our newly laid out avenues and boulevards. And as for political power, look at our newly elected Board of Assistan Aldermen, where the natives of the Emerald Isle are almost unanimously in the ascendant. And yet Manhattan Island don't rock to its foundations; the City Hall is no dirtier than it was in Mike Walsh's time; the new Court House is no nearer completion than it was many years ago; the omnibuses clog as usual: business thrives; the city prospers; a new and liberal Charter has been wrung from rural rulers without the use of the bayonet : religion and the negro's rights are respected the arcade abomination has been squelched; gin and milk swillers are tabooed; virtue is its own reward, and morality and Tammany Hall are triumphant everywhere. If any harm, therefore, has come of encouraging Irish immigration to this city it is difficult to be discerned. Hence we advise our Southern friends not to be dismayed because a few thousand almond-eyed, pig-tailed sons of Joss are

WALL STREET AND DECORATION DAY .- The brokers who struck gold from the list during the war lest their patriotism should be in the least impugned came near forgetting what was due to yesterday, but made amends by adjourning at the close of the morning boards, so that Decoration Day was made a half holiday in Wall street.

coming among them to do their hard work.

Bid them come-"come in their beauty, those

marvels of duty"-welcome them to your

Southern cotton fields, to your rice marshes

to your household labor; and then you may

eventually scare lazy Sambo into something

like an idea that he has either to "root, hog,

or die "

THE IRISH LAND BILL is passed in the English House of Commons and read a first time in the House of Lords. Did the Fenian campaign in Canada hasten its progress? If so, perhaps the Fenians had method in their

The Real Relief of the City. A rapid and convenient mode of transit from the lower end of Manhattan Island to Harlem river-taking in, of course, the Park in its track—has become a matter of absolute necessity. There is not a resident upon the island, nor is there one among those involuntary exiles who is compelled to migrate every evening to Long Island or Jersey towards his homestead, that is not equally convinced of this fact. But how to accomplish it is the difficulty. The Arcade Railway is defunct. thanks to Governor Hoffman's sense of the duty which he owed to the city. The other underground plans are buried deeper than those who designed them ever expected to see their pet projects. As for the one-legged elevated concern in Greenwich street, ten tons of pig iron settled all the scientific questions involved in that scheme. It has to come down, greatly to the relief of the foot pasengers, wagoners, expressmen and others who had to cross the transverse streets and must have looked up tremblingly to this sword of Damocles suspend above their heads. If any portion of this aerial monstrosity is allowed to stand it will serve to remind our classic readers and Oriental travellers of the famous ruins of Balbec, with its line of gaunt pillars, telling the story of what once was but is not any more.

But, considering the facts that the arcade

plan and the pneumatic bore and the rickety oncern in Greenwich street are all vanished, s there no plan by which the two ends of the island can be reached with speed, with safety and with comfort? We think that there is skill enough and engineering power enough in this community to devise such a plan without destroying our principal highway and endangering millions of property. It seems pretty evident that neither a sub-surface nor a sur face railroad, run by steam, is acceptable, even if practicable. An elevated railway, substantially built, is manifestly what is required. Whether it is constructed on double pillars of corrugated iron, spanning the centre of such streets as Chatham, the Bowery and Third avenue, as has been proposed, well braced, built on solid foundations, with such appliances on the track as would render it impossible for the cars to overturn, or whether the road should be built on arches of solid masonry running over the houses, and through the blocks, when necessary, as they do in London and other cities, is a question which does not perhaps affect the main fact that the only way to obtain true relief for the city in the matter of intermural travel is by means of an elevated railroad. By such a mode there would be no interference with sewers, or old underlying water courses, or water mains, or gas pipes. A road of this kind would affect injuriously no interest in the city, nor would it inconvenience anybody. The property taken for the purposes of the road would, of course. be paid for. Of the two modes of travel we think there can be no doubt about the advantages of a road run through the blocks built on arches of substantial masonry. It might be costly at the outset, it is true, because the project would necessitate the purchase of a large amount of property, and considerable outlay in building stone arches, but in the end it would prove economical, because it would be permanent and free from danger. They had the same difficulties to contend with in London, yet they have made their elevated masonry railroads a great success and an enduring comfort to the population.

We need such a means of speedy transit here quite as much as they do in any city in the world, to relieve our overcrowded streets and give the increasing traffic of the city a fair chance on the limited upper crust of Manhattan Island. The real relief to be obtained for the city, then, ahead of all other schemes and projects, is the construction of an elevated railroad, running over the houses, securely built on solid masonry, susceptible of bearing any weight, and capable of carrying passengers with both speed and safety from the Battery to Harlem river:

A "Rale Ould" Fighting Stock-Napier and O'Neill.

General George Napier, of the British army, telegraphs from Canada "exultingly" to the English government "of the promptitude and prowess" displayed by the Canadian volunteers in their "late engagements" with the Fenians. This looks as if there had been a series of battles on the Dominion soil. It also accounts for the fact of how one of the contending armies had to give way quickly. The men followed the banners of great soldier names in each instance. General O'Neill comes, of course, straight down from the Irish warrior Hugh O'Neill, or "Hugh of the Red Hand," and the great Con O'Neill (Baccah, or "Lame Con"), the mortal enemies of Queen Elizabeth and her successors. General Napier displays the banner of the Napiers; men of mighty war deeds on land and on the ocean, from the fields of Hindostan to the sea before Cronstadt, where Admiral Sir Charles Napier hovered for a time between the outside of that vast fortress and the inside of a very hot place-which is much more easily reachedduring the Crimean war. General Napier, in Canada, if he is of the "ould stock," is exactly matched by General O'Neill in that respect at

THE LATEST MURDER.-If inquiry substantiates the story of the man Wilson, who killed Gilligan, his offence must be set down as a homicide fairly justified by the necessities of self-defence. When a drunkard pursues to his own home one who will not join his carouse, and knocks him about and assumes an attitude generally that his superior strength makes dangerous, society cannot punish the man who defends himself, and cannot inquire over closely as to how much force he may apply to his defence.

OUR DISTINGUISHED INDIAN VISITORS, having tired of the Washington sights, are to be taken to Mount Vernon to-day, in order to have their sated curiosity once more aroused. Doubtless the emotions that will arise in their bosoms at the contemplation of Washington's last resting place will have the desired effect. For making a truly wild Indian of the forest appreciate the power and glory of civilized institutions and the insignificance of barbarous redskins there is probably nothing better than Washington's tomb. Red Cloud has not yet arrived in Washington, but is on his way, and the two chiefs will be presented to the President at the same time.